Lieutenant_Governor. It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the Convention, published elsewhere, that an amendment has been made to the Constitution of the State, creating the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and the people, in August next, will be called upon to elect this officer, at the same time and manner in which they elect a Governor.

We have not, heretofore, made reference to this matter, although it has been under consideration for several days in the Convention-for we really felt but little interest in the subject. We regard the creation of the office as rather an improve ment than otherwise; but we had gotten on so well under the old provision in this respect, we thought the whole matter of Constitutional amend the people expressed a desire to have alterations made in the Constitution, and a Convention was called for that purpose under the ordinary and proposition. legal forms.

As it creates little or no additional expense, and will probably satisfy some of the many aspirants leading foreign papers. for gubanatorial honors, possibly the Convention has done well in creating the office. The Lieut. Governor will receive the same pay as the Speaker of the House of Commons, and only while the Legislature is in session, so the additional expense sia was expected to agree to this, if she had not will be the pay of one Senator, there being fifty already done so. The London Globe makes the Senators on the floor instead of forty-nine, as is now the case.

If our Convention does nothing worse than this we will have cause to congratulate ourselves that the expenditure of eight hundred dollars a day is suppose these six would be the representatives the only loss to the State; but we fear from indi- from France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia cations already thrown out, that the honor of the and Italy. The Constitutional remarks :- "It is State will be surrendered, in order to get our impossible to entertain any illusion upon the se- burned, their stock driven off, and their labor tamembers elect, seats in Congress.

Agricultural Prospects of Eastern North Carolina A friend who has just returned from a busines visit to some of the Eastern counties of the State has kindly furnished us with a few items of inter est, which we feel assured will prove interesting to our readers :

In Gates, Hertford and Chowan, which wer formerly large corn growing counties, it was found that there was but little corn on hand, and hardly sufficient planted to meet the home demand. The planters were, however, attending almost exclusively to the cultivation of cotton, with favorable prospects of success. There is on hand in these counties large quantities of bacon. The Freedman's Bereau was manged with much satisfaction, especially in Hertford.

In Pergaimans and Pasquotank, corn was sti being cultivated as the chief staple of agriculture. In these counties, especially in the former, negro labor was scarce. The wheaterop in Perquimans was very good.

In Washington and Tyrrell there was great scarcity of negro laborers, but great activity and determination was evinced by the white population to engage in agricultural labors. Shingles in large quantities and of a superior quality were being made, in Washington especially. The town of Plymouth was literally in ruins.

In Hyde as many acres have been planted corn as formerly, and there exists at this time a flattering prospects for as large a crop as has eve. been raised in this very productive county. There is at the present time a large supply of bacon on hand. In this county there is no Bureau organization, and in consequence thereof, there exists the most kindly good feeling between the whites and blacks, and the freedmen are laboring with great faithfulness and contentment.

In most of these counties much disposition was exhibited to seek a market in our city, but vessels were very scarce and freights extremely high.

Our friend speaks in the most exhalted terms of the energy and spirit of the people of that sec tion, and the faithful and honest earnestness with which they have accepted the "situation" and gone to work to restore the crippled prosperity of their section and State. The noble efforts of these people will go far to counteract the obstruction cast in the way of reconciliation by the Reconstruction Committee, and the Mechanics, Merchants, Agriculturists and Professional men of the entire South, by their industry and attention to their various duties, and by an honest observance of the laws of the country, are forming great and powerful Reconstruction Committees, which will yet restore the country to its former prosperity and glory.

New Hanover County Jail.

At the request of Sheriff Bunting, we, the Asssociate, paid a visit to the County jail in this city, yesterday morning. It was at the hour when Mr. Biddle, the efficient jailor, was distributing food to the prisoners. On the second floor the cells were well filled with freedmen, committed to prison for every degree of offence and grade of crime, from murder to larceny.

On the third floor, the white prisoners, with a few negroes, but in different cells, were confined. Of the whites there were eight, two of whom were committed to jail for horse-stealing, and the others for offences of lesser grade. The negro prisoners were twenty-eight in number; one for murder, three for rape, one for horse-stealing, twenty for larceny, and the remainder for unimportant of. We are on the eve of important events, and every fences.

The prisoners say that they are well fed and cared for, yet we could not but feel a pity for these poor creatures, although they are the authors of their own sufferings and degradation. We think that their condition could and should be ameliorated by affording them some protection from the cold and dampness of the slab-stones which form the floors and sides of the cells. But we learn this will be remedied as soon as possible. As yet no county taxes have been collected and the Sheriff is totally without funds, having already advanced a considerable sum for the support of the prisoners and other county purposes.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the act passed by the late Legislature to establish work-houses. Certainly it is to our interest to erect one at the earliest time the county finances will warrant it. Neighboring counties might assist in this matter, having the use thereof. The very heavy expense we are now at and will continue to be, in supporting, in idleness, the large number of criminals who fill our jail, makes this matter one of prime necessity. We suggest it to the consideration of the County Court soon to assemble.

this port, has forwarded his resignation to Washington

Mr. F. J. Lord, Deputy Collector, has also forwarded his resignation, and Messrs. T. M. Gardner, H. D. Gilbert and W. F. Burch, Inspectors, have thrown up their appointments being unable to take the required oath. It will be recollected that the D. puty Collector and In

spectors, some time since, when the oath was first prospectors, some time since, when the oath was first propounded to them, accepted it with a reservation as regards any overt acts. But they are now required to take the oath without any reservation whatever. Being unated to take the oath without any reservation whatever. Being unated to take the oath without any reservation whatever. Being unated to take the subject worthy the attention of manufacturers and the public generally, and therefore request you will make such reference to it in your journal as you may deem proper. ble to do this they have thrown up their appointments,

The War Cloud in Europe.

It would seem as if this age will go down in history as peculiarly one of wars and revolutions. Our own terrible revolution is yet the subject of unsettled legislation, and the cloud of war again hangs with portentious gloom over Europe, and upon the Canadian frontier the storm has broken; a prelude, possibly, to the grand conflict which

threatens between the Powers of the Old World. The effect of an European war would be so direct and so great, upon the destinies of this country, that the present state of the troubles must be

of great interest to our readers. The latest news from Europe is less warlike, on account of the recent action taken by several of the great Powers to settle the questions in dispute by means of a peace conference. It is now positively stated, by some of the official organs, that the proposed congress at Paris had been agreed upon by all the Powers. This may, however, ment should have been postponed at least until prove to be premature, but at latest dates active ments to that end, and nearly all had accepted the

In reference to the proposed congress, we gather from the New York Herald the opinions of the

The Paris Constitutionel announces that France and England had agreed upon the terms of the communication to be addressed to the governments concerned in the existing difficulties. Russame announcement. LaFrance says if the Congress meet it will be composed of the representatives of six Powers and probably also the representative of the Germanic Confederation. We his ability before the emancipation of slavery, to rious nature of the differences between Prussia, Austria and Italy ; but when France, England and Russia, after a maturely considered agreement, undertake such a mission, it would be puerile to repair. Add, also, the fact that we have an unhas transpired the three courts seek conditions of as heavy and burdensome as it is possible for the ayes 42, nays 45. suppose that they are not serious. From what agreement in territorial compensations which would offer indemnities and satisfaction to the claims of Prussia, Austria and Italy. The difficulty in the present state of affairs consists in finding the territorial compensations suited to each tion of the law is to excite, to provoke, to suing. case."

the key note of the whole matter. Territorial acquisition, adjustment or compensation lies at the bottom of the difficulty, and that, it appears, must tor. Suits for debt, therefore, will be without be the basis of peace. But where is the territorial compensation to be found "suitable to each case?" That is the real question, the real diffi- In the testimony of General Sheridan to the Comculty, and on it hangs war or peace. Is the map mittee of the House of Representatives, in regard tion, requiring the Governor and Lieutenant Govof Europe to be reconstructed, and are the treaties of 1815, which the Emperor Napoleon despises, to be blotted out? If so, who is to gain and who to suffer? It is difficult to see how a Congress can agree upon such a nice question when the ambition of each Power will be its controlling motive and when every one will endeavor to gain something at the expense of some other tor. For that reason he was decidedly in favor of one. Yet if three or four of these Powers could referring this ordinance back to the committee, agree-if France, England and Russia could agree, for example—the others must yield. The smaller States would be at the mercy of this council of their larger neighbors.

As to the territory which Prussia covets-Schleswig-Holstein-about which the trouble commenced between that country and Austria, that could soon be settled if France, England and Russia would say the word. The serious difficulty is in Italy. The young kingdom of Italy is full of ambition and revolutionary fire. Inspired by the memories of past glory, by its extraordinary success within the last few years and by confidence in its destiny, it seizes the present opportunity, reckless of consequences, to aggrandize itself. The territorial compensation to satisfy its case is Venetia to begin with. Italian unity is the cry; and the Italians will not lay down their arms, unless forced to do so by the great Powers of Europe, until they have realized som part of their ambitious object. The Emperor Napoleon possibly might restrain Italy, though it is not certain he could short of threatening war; but does he wish to do so ?-In the reconstruction of the map of Europe, and in these territorial compensations alluded to by the Constitutionnel, will France not come in for a share? It is hardly possible to conceive how Austria, the successor of the imperial dominion of Rome could be induced to give up its ancient and magnificent territory Dockery, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Ferebee, Furches, Gahaof Venetia. Can this still powerful empire be negotiated or driven across the Carnic Alps? If to avoid war Austria would consent to part with Venetia, where is she to obtain territorial compensation? Not from Russia or the German States .-Eastward and southward lie the Danubian principalities and Turkey. Is she to be compensated in that direction? And who else is to be compensated? If one great Power is to receive compensation the others will want it also. Thus we see that with all the prospects of a Congress, with all the anxiety to avoid war, there are great difficulties in the way of a peaceful solution. A Congress may possibly re-arrange the map of Europe, but if that should not it is likely the sword will.arrival from Europe will be looked for with the

Important to Manufacturers of Naval Stores. WILMINGTON, June 9, 1866.

Editors of the Journal-

greatest interest.

A question of very serious importance affecting the in-terests of all manufacturers and dealers in naval stores has arisen because of the action of Internal Revenue officers in the Interior collecting tax at place of manufacture.

Take a case in point: I purchased a lot of Spirits for foreign export via New York, and sent it on board steamer. Next day the bill came in, tax paid, accompanied by receipts from a tax collector in the Interior. I am, therefore, unable to accompany my invoice with "drawback papers," without which, the tax cannot be recovered when exported, consequently must take the Spirits to account and sell in New York for home consumption, thus suffering the serious disadvantage of not being able to compete with others in supplying the export demand. Country manufacturers who pay their taxes at home and send only the tax receipts (without drawback papers) with the Spirits, Rosin, or Tar for sale in this market will hereafter suffer in precisely the same manner as those buying for ex- ment. port direct, or for sale in New York, will not truck their Spirits, Rosin Tar at any price because of the delays and difficulty in obtaining the "drawback papers." The diffi-culty can be easily arranged by attention to the following

where a party pays a tax on spirits turpentine, for instance, he should obtain a receipt and at the same time, or before shipping or offering for sale, procure from the Collector the necessary papers (in duplicate) known as "drawback papers," consisting of forms G and H, which may be found in "Amended Circular Instructions in reference to allowance or drawback," a pamphlet which all Collectors have for reference. These papers should follow the goods in every instance. In form H the party is required to swear he "manufactured and produced" the merchandise; whereas it will often happen, even in the interior, that the whereas it will often happen, even in the interior, that the tax will not be paid by the manufacturer. Heretofore this point has not been insisted on by the Department in shipments from this port, because in the nature of things it would have been an absurdity. It was enough to say, "purchased and shipped by us to A. B., New York," but we do not know if the same latitude would be allowed to a merchant in Fayetteville, who must be within easy reach or the manufacturer.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION. TUESDAY, June 5th, 1866. committee of five be appointed to inquire whether the object for which this Convention was called have not been accomplished, and that they report a resolution fixing a time for adjournment. farm. Mr. Jones of Rowan, an ordinance restraining the taking of excessive usury.

Mr. Walkup, an ordinance extending the time for perfecting titles to land sold for taxes. Mr. Grissom, an ordinance concerning Wills.

Mr. Phillips, a resolution to raise a committee reported back an ordinance to incorporate the o inquire as to the expediency of lighting the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company, Capitol with gas. Adopted.

STAY LAW. On motion of Mr. Grissom, the Convention took up the ordinance to amend the stay law--reported from the Select Committee on that subject for a similar ordinance referred to them. Mr. Grissom said that the ordinance had been erroneously printed in some respects and proposed sun- Law. dry amendments.

Mr. Phillip moved that the ordinance be recommitted. The subject was one of prime importance. The committee was now proposing amendments to its own ordinance. It would be better to have the views of the committee fully pre-

Mr. Ferebee said he thought the motion of the delegate from Orange a very proper one. The stay law passed by the last Legislature is worse for the debtor than the laws for the same object passed by any of the other Southern States. Something must be done to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and there is no better time than the present to shape our legislation for this object. The country is exhausted, the people are without means to meet their liabilities, and if a little insurprised to find, before the year closes, a state ces of the Peace. of feeling and excitement much to be deplored.

The ability of the farmer now, as compared with pay his debts, is as one to ten; in other words, nine-tenths of his means are swept away. This state of things has been forced upon the people, their farms all laid waste, houses and fences ken from them. Time to repair this damage must be allowed. For bearance must be exercised towards on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake. each other. Delay now to act may be fatal, and injury may result, which it will be impossible to his family. We cannot yet see the time when the burden of this tax will be removed, probably not for several years. Mr. F. said the stay law is defective in many particulars, and unjust and oppressive in its provisions. The practical opera- ment. Not agreed to. It makes creditors vie with each other to see which can get his judgment first. Those who are disposed to exercise mercy and forbearance are driven by this law to bring suit for fear some other creditor may get the first lien on the property of the debnumber after the first of July next, and a scene of confusion, excitement and oppression will follow, such as this generation has never witnessed. to the condition of the people of the Gulf States, he remarks that in two years, the real estate in Louisiana will have changed hands, and will be held by Northern capitalists. Under this stay law, if its provisions are enforced, a similar state of things will take place here.

Mr. F. said he desired to have this law so amenled as that it will, as its title proposes to do, afford protection and relief to the unfortunate debthat they may perfect and report such amendments to the law as the exigencies of the times and the people demand.

The motion to recommit was then adopted. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Moor of Wake, from the Committee to which was referred the substitute for article IV, except sections 3 and 4, of the Constitution, as reported by the Committee to revise the Constitution, reported the same back recommending its

The Committee proceeded to a further consideration of the amended Constitution. On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the substitute proposed for article IV. was first considered. This amendment establishes the office of Lieu-

With a view to testing the sense of the Conventfon as to the establishment of this office, Mr. Moore, of Wake, (though decidedly in favor of creating the office) moved to strike out from the substitute the words "Lieutenant-Governor." Mr. Buxton addressed the Convention in oppo-

Mr. Conigland supported the motion. He opposed the creation of the office, because of its in-

Mr. Moore, of Wake, withdrew his motion to strike out the words "Lieutenant-Governor," and moved instead that the section be adopted On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford.

The section was adopted by the following vote: Aves .- Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Dick, Dickey, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love of J., McCauley. McCorkle, McKoy, of Sampson, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, McLean, McCare, Mebane, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Pearsall, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Richardson, Rumley, Russell, Rush, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Anson, Smith. of Johnson, Smith. of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Swan, Thompson, Walkup, Ward, Warren, Willey and Wilson—94.

NAYS.—Messrs. Conigland, Cowper, Foy, Gilliam, Grissom, Johnston, Lyon, Person, Stewart, Winburne and Win-Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend the section of the substitute by striking out the word 'native" before the word "citizen." Not agreed

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by intion, the words "immediately preceding the day

of his election." Adopted. Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by inserting after the word "citizen" the words "and resident." Adopted. [Requires Governor and Lieutenant Governor

to have been both citizens and residents of the Mr. Grissom moved to amend the same section by striking out so much of it as requires a property qualification of those officers.

Mr. Winston moved to amend the section by striking out the words "five hundred" before the word "dollars." The question was first taken upon this amend-

the property qualification. The question recurring on the motion to strike out, a lengthy discussion ensued. Messrs. Moore, of Wake, McKay, of Harnett, and Caldwell, of Guilford, opposed the amend-

Messrs. Grissom, McCorkle, and Furches addressed the Convention in its favor. The question recurring, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Grissom.

The amendment was rejected as follows AYES.—Messrs. Baker, Bingham, Bryan, Clark, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Grissom, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Lyon, Logan, McCorkle, McDonald, of Chatham, Person, Richardson, Settle, Sloan, Smith, of Johnston, Charles of William States, S ham, Ferson, Richardson, Settle, Sloan, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Stewart, Swan, and Ward—28.

NAYS,—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Barrow, Ream, Bell, Berry, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bergin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Conigland, Cowper, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Eaton, Ellis, Ferebee, Foy, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Harris, of Guilford, Hedge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones of David ton, Ellis, Ferelee, Foy, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Harris, of Guilford, Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Rowan, Joyner, King, Lash, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Mebane, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Pearsall, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Russell, Rush, Simmons, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Thompson, Walkup, Warren, Willey, Wilson, Winburne, and Winston—75.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to morrow.

Wednesdyy, June 6. The following petitions were presented and re-

By Mr. Jarvis : the petition of A. E. Jacobs, of Mr. Ferebee introduced a resoulution that a Currituck county, praying relief from tax on a billiard table. By Mr. Buxton; a petition of Henry Ingold, of Cumberland county, praying to be settled on a

> By Mr. Adams; a petition from citizens of Davidson county, praying the Convention to give the people the right of electing Judges, Solici-

Mr. Ward, from the committee on Corporations,

recommending its passage.
On motion of Mr. Settle, the rules were suspended and the ordinance put on its second reading. On motion of Mr. McKay, of Harnett, the ordi nance was amended by adding a proviso, subjecting the Company to the tax imposed by sec

tions 1 and 2 under schedule C of the Revenue The ordinance, as amended, passed its 2nd and

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the Convention took up a resolution (heretofore introduced by himself, to raise a committee of eleven to inquire and report, relative to the debts of the State created during the war-specifying which were in aid of the rebellion, and which not, &c.

The resolution was adopted, and the President appointed the following committee, viz: Messrs. Winston, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Rowan, Rumley, Baker, Eaton, Lash, McRae,

Mr. Allen introduced an ordinance in relation to the Rail Roads of the State, which was referred to the committee on Corporations. Mr. Walkup, an ordinance to authorize the

Dick, Logan and McGehee.

dulgence is not given them delegates may not be speedy trial of minor offences before three Justi-Mr. Grissom, from a select committee, reported

back an ordinance to authorize an exchange of State bonds for certain causes, recommending its passage with an amendment. On motion of Mr. Grissom, the rules were suspended and the Convention proceeded to consider

Sundry amendments were offered, and the ordinance, after some discussion was recommitted.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, moved that the Convention, take up the report of the committee on Federal relations, being resolutions to send Comreasonable Federal tax to pay which is, of itself, missioners to Washington city. Not agreed to,

Mr. Ferebee moved to take up his resolution, introduced on yesterday,) to raise a committee to inquire whether the objects for which this Convention was called have not been accomplished, and report a resolution fixing a time for adjourn-

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. tions) being the pending amendment

On motion of Mr. Winston, section 2 of this amendment was amended by inserting the word and Florence Rail Road Company to establish a Board of Examiners for the State of North Caro-"white" after the word "native." | Requires the | National Bank in the town of Fayetteville, recom-Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be "native | mending its passage. white citizens of the United States.

Mr. McCorkle offered an amendment to this secernor, to have been citizens of the State and of the United States for the last five years preceding election. Adopted. Mr. Logan, an amendment requiring these offi-

cers to take an oath that they are Constitutionally Pending this amendment, this section (2d) was passed over informally for the present, on motion

of Mr. Moore, of Wake. Section 4 was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, by striking out in the 12th line the words "for which they were voted" after the word

Section 5 was was amended, on motion of Mr Phillips, by inserting the words "a joint vote of" before the words "both Houses of the General Assembly." [Requires contested elections for Governor and Lt. Governor to be determined by a "joint vote of," &c.

Mr. Winston moved to amend the 4th section by requiring returns in elections for Governor and Lt. Governor to be directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, instead of the Speaker of the Senate, as heretofore. Adopted

The amendment (above) offered by Mr. Logan, to the 2nd section, was here adopted as an independent section. [Requires oath that they are ualified to be taken by Governor and Lt. Gover-

Mr. Furches moved to amend the 10th section by fixing the salary of the Lieutenant Governor at the amount of per diem allowed the Speaker of the *House of Commons during sessions of the Legislature, and providing that in the event of the Governor's death, he shall receive the salary Mr. Moore of Wake, regarded the latter clause

of this amendment as mere surplusage, which should be avoided. He was opposed to the first proposition because the Constitution fixed the salary of no other officer, and he thought it should be left to the Legislature to determine what salary should attach to the office of Lieutenant Governor. For one, he hoped the General Assembly would give that officer such salary as would render it desirable, and would command the highest order of talent.

The question recurring, the amendment was re-Mr. Caldwell of Burke, moved to amend section

11 by striking out the words "which shall not be in the premises. If this is refused, he had disincreased or diminished during his continuance in charged his duty. office. [Relates to the compensation of Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Henry moved to amend the amendment by

striking out only the words "increased or." Not agreed to. The question recurring on the amendment, it was adopted.

Mr. Logan moved to amend section 10 by providing that Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons shall hold their office to (to fill vacancies in the office of Governor) until their successors are appointed. Not agreed to.

Section 6 was amended on motion of Mr. Moore of Wake, by striking out the words "Chief Justice" before the words "of the Supreme Court," and insert the words "any member." | That the Governor's oath of office may be taken before any member of the Supreme Court.

An additional section, authorizing the administration of the official oaths, in the same manner when vacancies occur, was also adopted on motion

The Convention proceeded to consider the substitute proposed for certain sections of article IVin relation to the Judicial Department.

Section 2nd of this amendment proposes that

Mr. Thompson moved to amend this section by ment, which was adopted. [Reduces the value of striking out the words "or four." Mr. Thompson decisions obnoxious to popular sentiment. The Judicial department was already the weakest department of the Government. It had not the partment of the Government. It had not the ling at length the inutility of sending a Commission of the Government. Judges was left to Legislative option, the Judicial lutions.

> ber of Supreme Court Judges, but was willing that | English the terms of its policy. the number should be definitely fixed in the Con-

self and pander to popular prejudice.

land, Garrett, Godwin, Harris, of Guilford, Haynes, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Lash, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, ner, King, Lash. Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lyon, McCauley, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, Nat. McLean, McRae, Mebane, Moore, of Chatham, Murphy, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Starbuck, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Walkup, Ward Willey, Williams, Wilson, Winburne, Winston.—73.

NAYS.—Measrs, Adams, Alexander, Bell, Bingham, Box.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bell, Bingham, Boyden, Clark, Conigland, Dick, Dockery, Ferebee, Foy, Gilliam, Grissom, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Henry, Jackson, Jarvis, Jones, of Rowan, Logan, McCorkle, McKoy, of Sampson, NA McLean, McLaughlin, South of Wake, Norfleet, Patterson, Richardson, Rush, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Wright-33. On motion of Mr. Grissom the Convention took

ip his resolution, (introduced on yesterday,) that from and after to-day the Convention hold eve-

ning sessions. Messrs. Grissom and Mebane advocated the resolution.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed it. On motion of Mr. Grissom the yeas and nays were ordered. The Convention refused to lay the resolution on

the table as follows: Aves.—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Barrow, Bingham, Burgin, Caldwell, of Burke, Conigland, Dick, Dicky, Ellis, Foy, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Harris. of Rutherford, Harrison, Henry, Jones, of Rowan, Lash, Logan, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McCorkle, McKay, of Harnett, Mc-Donald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Norfleet, Patterson, Rumley, Smith, of Johnston,

Smith, of Wilkes, Starbuck, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Williams, Winburne, and Wright-40. NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bagley, Baines, Bell, Berry, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Buxton, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Cowper, Dockery, Eaton, Faulkner, Ferebee, Furches, Gahagan, Gilliam, Grissom, Harris, of Guilford, Haynes, Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Love, of Chatham, McKoy, of Sampson, McGehee, McIver, N. A. McLean, Nat McLean, McLauchlin, McRae, Mebane, Moore, of Chatham, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Richardson, Russell, Rush, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Walkup, Ward, Willey, Wilson, Winston.—64.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Henry moved that the Conven- ery again in healthy operation. A fine spirit of tion adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On this queston, the year and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Furches. The Convention refused to adjourn, year 47, navs 51.

The resolution was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Mebane, the Convention journed until ten o'clock to-morrow.

> THURSDAY, June 7, 1866. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, from the committee on State amnesty, reported a substitute for the ordi- ton. nance on that subject, heretofore referred. Mr. Wilson, from the committee on the Stay Law, reported an ordinance to amend said law.— After some discussion the ordinance was again re- Jones, Salisbury.

Mr. Mebane, from a select committee, reported The Convention proceeded to the further con- an ordinance in relation to county debts incurred sideration of the amended Constitution-the sub- in aid of the rebellion, recommending its pas-

Mr. Logan, from a select committee, reported back the ordinance to authorize the Fayetteville tlemen were elected to constitute the Medical

COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. McIvor, introduced she following Resolved, That the Hons, B. F. Moore, Bedford Brown, be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Convention of the people of North Carolina, called together under his authority, is to give to him the highest assurances of the confidence of the people of this State of their gratitude for his magnanimity, and of their determination to look to the Union of the States, under the Constitution, as the only hope of safety and freedom, and that they confer with him as to any further action by this Convention.

Mr. Buxton moved a suspension of the rules and urged the passage of the resolution. Mr. N. A. McLean addressed the Convention; ne was one of the committee on Mr. McDonald's resolutions. He objected to those resolutions in the original form, and found himself unable to endorse the report of the present committee. Fully endorsing the policy of President Johnson, who had shown himself a statesman and a patriot, and as earne tly desiring North Carolina to be restored to her relations with the general government as any one on the floor, yet might we not by the course now proposed embarrass and not sustain the President? What can we do that we have not done? Our late session had repealed the ordinance of secession; had emancipated the slaves; repudiated the war debt, &c. In addition to this, resolutions of our loyalty were adopted and forwarded to Washington city. Our late Legislature attempted to remove even the appearance of disloyalty, and assurances of our feeling in this respect were forwarded to Washington.

He had great respect for the Commissioners proposed, if any be sent,—he certainly had no sort of objection to the gentlemen proposed .-Yet, he now doubted the policy of sending a delegation to Washington. The President already cnows our wishes and our views. With whom would the Commissioners confer? With the President, or with Congress? He hoped, at this late day of the Convention, a policy of such doubtful import would be well considered. For one, with the present lights before him, he could not

vote for the resolution. Mr. McDonald, of Moore, said that the resolutions he had introduced, had been revised by a committee, and he had endeavored, on yesterday, to secure their consideration; but the resolution now offered would accomplish his object. The Commission proposed met his entire approbation. He proceeded to urge immediate favorable action

Mr. Winston opposed the suspension of the rules and moved that the resolution be printed. The question recurring, the rules were suspen-

ded—yeas 60; nays 39. The question being on the passage of the resolution, on motion of Mr. Bingham, it was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the hour of 5 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, introduced a resolution that from and after to-day, the Convention meet daily at 9 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 4 | well, and to perform with facility and accuracy the various o'clock P. M.; and that no evening sessions be duction, of simple and compound proportion, and of valheld until otherwise ordered

Adopted under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Dick moved to take up for present consid- supplied with board and tuition without charge. eration the resolutions reported by a select comittee, as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Every arrangement has been made by the Board of the little, and to put in full operation its well tried and McDonald, of Moore, to send Commissioners to tinctive system of discipline and instruction. Washington.

The question being on suspending the rules, Mr. Dick said that it was necessary to send a Commission to Washington. We could no longer occupy our present position. All changes of Constitution were utterly useless until the State was restored to the General Government. Unless this question is decided, all this work would have to the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Jus- be done over again. The radical majority in Contice and two or four Associate Justices," to be gress is sustained by the masses of the Northern elected by joint vote of the two Houses of the people, and in this controversy between the Con-General Assembly.

to do to strengthen the President's hands. Mr. D. thought we had little to hope from the was in favor of fixing definitely the number of Fall elections at the North, for even were the Rad-Judges of the Supreme Court, whatever the numicals reduced to a bare majority—they still would ber may be. He was utterly opposed to giving have power to exclude us. He again character- T. J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY. the Legislature the power to increase the num- ized as highly impolitic, the election to high repber of the Judges, and thus obtain the reversal of resentative positions of men who had figured prom-

power to protect itself, and if the number of sion to Washington, as contemplated by the reso-

Department would be placed at the mercy of the The President's terms of reconstruction were known and had been fully complied with, and Mr. Boyden was in favor of increasing the num- Congress had already set forth in plain, idiomatic

The authorities of the government had but one way of speaking, and that was by Legislation ac-Mr. Eaton favored the amendment and fully cording to the forms of the Constitution, and he concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Thomp- did not suppose that any one imagined anything son. He was not only desirous that the number could be done by any Commission we may send of Judges should be irrevocably fixed, but he pre- to stay the passage of measures not yet matured. ferred the smallest number named. If the sec- In our present darkness and incertitude, he protion passes without amendment it will be in the posed that we should remain silent and do nothpower of the Legislature to pack a court to suit it- ing. If the Commission were sent and consulted elf and pander to popular prejudice.

The question recurring, the amendment was ous. If the President were consulted Congress adopted as follows: the yeas and nay; were or- would be jealous. If the Commission should go from one to the other it would secure the respect YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Berry, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Cowper, Dickey, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, Gar.

Regarded by a majority of Congress as the rebellious representatives of a rebellious people. could it be supposed, for a moment, that any embassy we may send, can induce a change of Congressional policy,—a policy sustained by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto? Whatever tended to a restoration of the State to the Union commended itself to his judgment; but he regard. ed this as a time when silence and a patient waiting for further developments would be both politic and dignified

Mr. Dick replied briefly, moving in conclusion that the resolutions under consideration, together with those introduced by Mr. McIvor this morning. be made the special order for 12 o'clock to-mor-

The amended Constitution was made the special order daily from 11 to 2 o'clock until disposed of An ordinance repealing the provisions of an act of the General Assembly—in relation to negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules An ordinance to repeal sec. 11 of an act of the General Assembly, concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood, was put on its second

A substitute for this ordinance (proposed by the Select Committee) to which it was referred, was discussed at some length.

Several amendments were offered, and pending action the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

State Medical Society. This boby convened in the Supreme Court Room of the Capitol, in this city, on Tuesday last, and adjourned after a harmonious and interesting session of two days. There was a very respectable number of Physicians in attendance from various portions of the State, East, West, North and South, and numerous auxiliary county societies were represented. This was the first meeting since the war, and it was found no difficult task to revive the society, and to put its effective machindevotion to the science and practice of medicine prevailed, as well as of a determination to improve the profession and to place the society, that has done so much good in our State, upon a still firmer basis. This has been done and the society now presents better prospects of success, despite the depression of the times, than ever before; and we doubt not, it may be considered, as may the State Board of Medical Examiners, as fixed institutions

of the State. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: PRESIDENT. -Dr. William G. Thomas, Wilming-

VICE PRESIDENTS .- Dr. E. Burke Haywood. Raleigh; Dr. R. H. Winborne, Chowan Co.; Dr. William Barrow, Northampton Co.; Dr. I. W.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary. -Dr. S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover Co. TREASURER.—Dr. C. W. Graham, Duplin Co. ORATOR. - Dr. M. Whitehead, Salisbury.

Also, in like manner, the following named genlina, a Board created in accordance with a previous act of the Legislature. Dr. N. J. Pittman, to examine on Anatomy.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood, to examine on Sur-Dr. R. H. Winborne, to examine on Physic-

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, to examine on Theory and Practice of Medicine and Hygiene. Dr. J. J. Summerell, to examine on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. Dr. R. B. Haywood, to examine on Chemistry

Dr. M. Whitehead, to examine on Materia Med

ica and Therapeutics. It will be seen that there has been no sectional ism displayed in the election of this important Board, but the members have been wisely selected from different and distant sections of the State. It may not be generally known that no medica man can collect his bills by law, who has com menced the practice in this State since the passage of the act creating the Board, unless after an ex amination he has a certificate from the Board, of his moral and professional qualifications. The Board meets annually in May to examine applicants, but to avoid unnecessary inconvenience, temporary licenses may be granted by any two members after an examination, to last till the reg ular meeting of the Board. We anticipate none

but beneficial results from the appointment and operations of the Board. In view of the want of mail facilities and the fi nancial embarrassments of the times, it was thought best not to renew, for the present, the publication

of the State Medical Journal. Appropriate resolutions were passed in reference to the death of Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wil mington, a member of the Society, who had died since the last meeting, and eulogies were pronounced by Drs. Thomas and Satchwell upon the life and character of the deceased. Proper notice was also taken of the recent death of one of its Honorary Members, Dr. E. D. Fenner, of New

Orleans, a native of North Carolina. Committees were appointed from different counties represented, to report at the next meeting on the diseases of their respective localities. At a subsequent meeting of the Medical Board,

Dr. William Little, of Raleigh, was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The proceedings of this meeting of the Society. were ordered to be published in pamphlet form

The next meeting will be held in the town of Tarboro', in the month of May, 1867.

Virginia Military Institute, LEXINGTON, VA. THE BOARD OF VISITORS will meet at the Virginia Military Institute on the 27th of June to make apintments of Cadets. Applications for State and Pay Ca

det appointments will be made to the undersigned, accompanied with the usual testimonials of good moral charac-Candidates for appointment must be exempt from bod y disease, of ages between 16 and 25 years, and, in the case of State Cadet applicants, must satisfy the Board of their inability to meet the expenses of the Institution. operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of re-

State Cadets (one for each Senatorial District) will Every arrangement has been made by the Board of Vitute, and to put in full operation its well tried and dis-The graduating exercises of the institution will take place at the Institute on the 4th of July. The examina-

gar and decimal fractions.

May 24

tions will commence on the 27th of June, and be continued daily until completed. The public are respectfully invited to all of these exercises. For all further information, application will be made to the Superintendent.

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